DSP. Lec 10

* Analog filter design:-

Digital filters are discrete time systems that make operations related to freq.

such as:

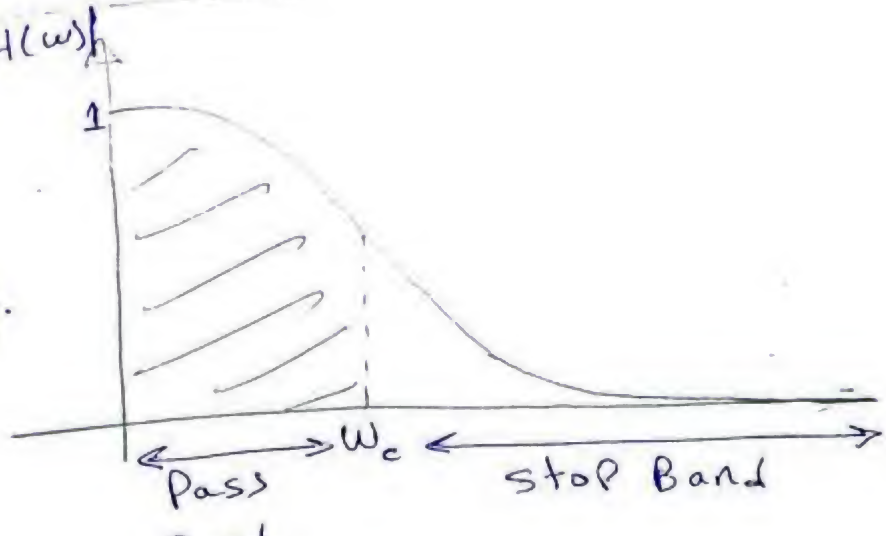
* low pass
* high pass
* Band pass
* Band stop

→ types of filters

[1] low pass filter (LPF)

gain = 1

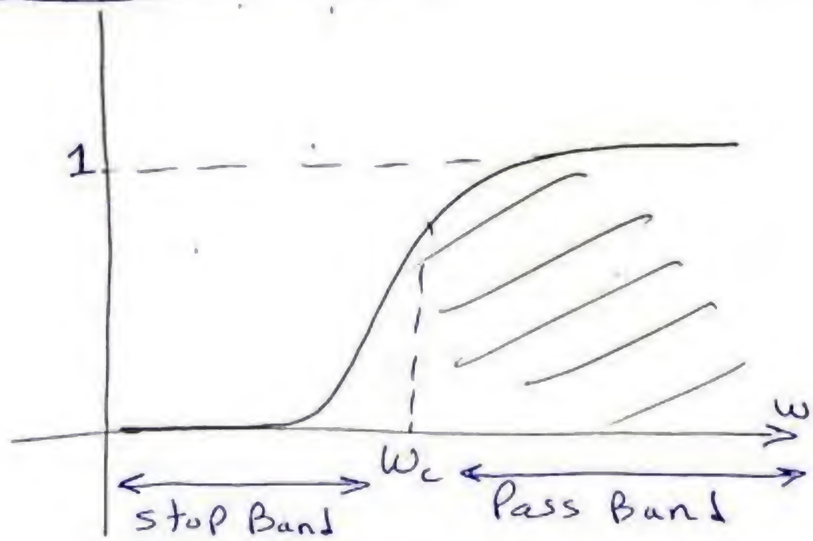
W_c = Cut of freq.
↳ rad/sec



ـــ يسمح بمرور الترددات ماقبل W_c.

2 High Pass Filter (HPF)

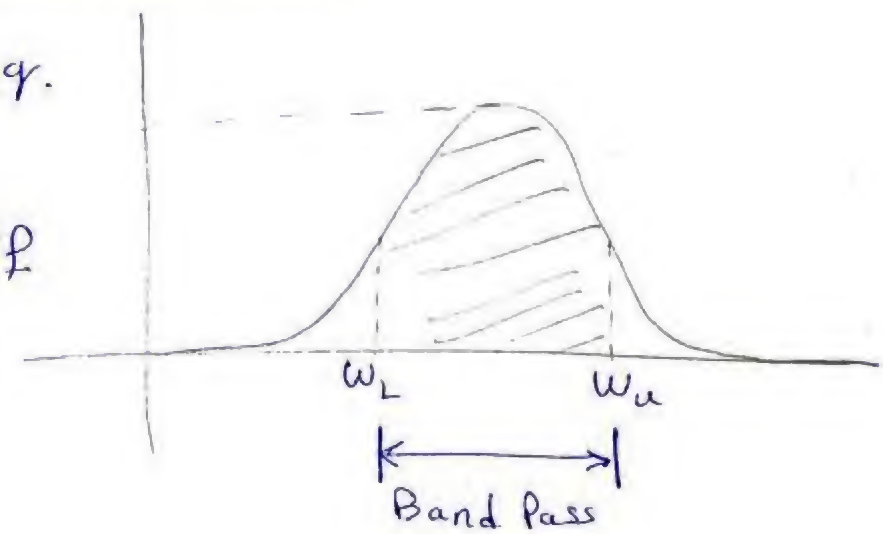
← يسمح بمرور الترددات فيما بعد W_c.



3 Band Pass Filter (BPF):

$W_L \rightarrow$ lower cut of freq.
↳ rad/sec

$W_u \rightarrow$ upper cut off frequency.

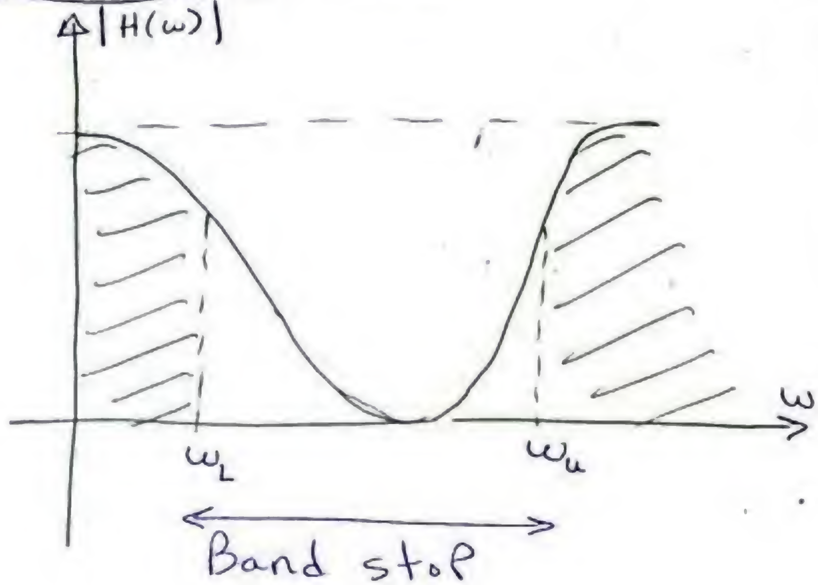


← يسمح بمرور الجزء ما بين W_L ، W_u.

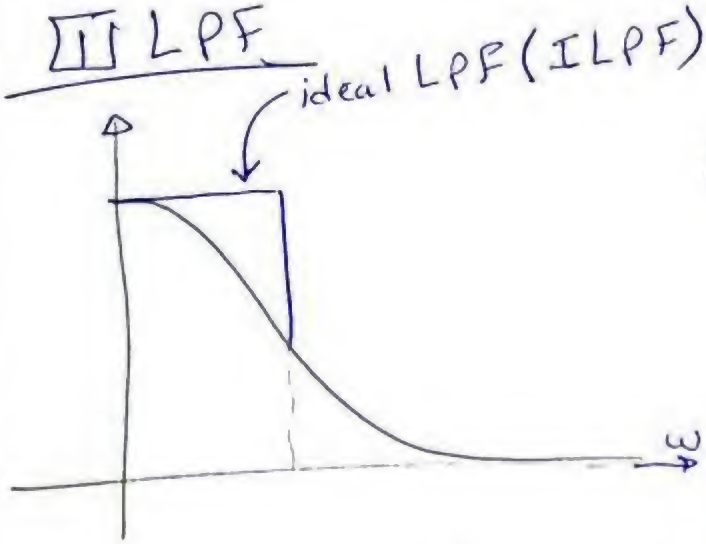
[4] Band stop filter (BSF)

يمرر فقط الجزء المخطط . ←

يوقف الجزء من $W_L \to W_u$ ←



[II] LPF



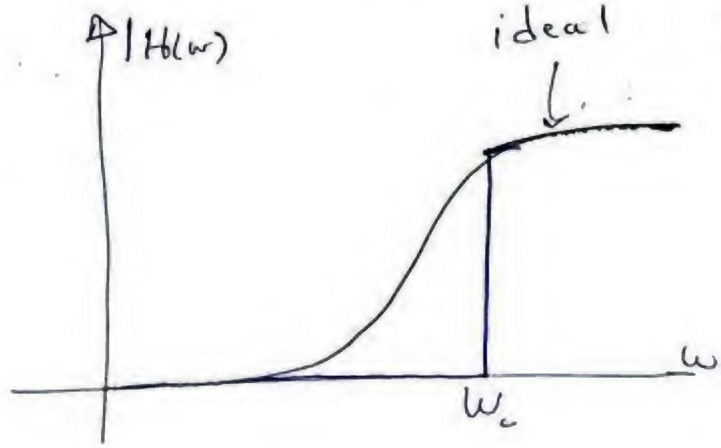
$H \Rightarrow$ T.F of filter.

→ In Design we create a system with A T.F that resembles the IDeal (Gain = 1)

→ Digital uses Approximation

* HPF

← ال (Accuracy) لا تكون (100%) لذا نستخدم ال (Approximation)



* Approximation methods for Design Analog filters

① Butter worth filter.

② Elliptic filter

③ Bessel filter

④ chebshev filter

* The specs. required for design

① cut off freq. (W_c, W_L, W_u)

② order of the filter (يحتوي على كام Pole)

③ type of filter → LPF, HPF, BPF, BSF

$\boxed{1}$ Butter worth filter design:-

1

The Design is to find T.F for the required filter, then we can implement it (Hardware or software)

* The design is made for LPF.

← هو مفترض انه يحدد نوع الـ (filter) في كل طريقة
لكنه بيشتغل على الـ (LPF) وفي الآخر لو طلع انه
مش (LPF) بيعمله (conversion) للنوع الناتج.

⇒ Design for LPF (using Butter worth filter)

The filter T.F:

$$H(s) = \frac{W_c^N}{(S-P_0)(S-P_1)\cdots(S-P_N)}$$

where: N : the order of the filter

W_c : Cut off frequency. (rad/sec)

$$P_K = W_c \, e^{J(N+2K+1)\frac{\pi}{2N}} \Rightarrow P \rightarrow P_0, P_1, \ldots, P_N$$

$K = 0, 1, 2, \ldots\ldots, N-1$

$\boxed{EX}$ $W_c = 0.725$ rad/sec , $N = 2$

$$H(s) = \frac{(0.725)^2}{(s-P_0)(s-P_1)}$$

<u>$K=0$</u>

$$P_0 = (0.725)\, e^{J(2+0+1)\frac{\pi}{4}} = 0.725\left(\cos(135) + J\sin(135)\right)$$

$$\boxed{P_0 = -0.513 + J\,0.513}$$

<u>$K=1$</u>

$$P_1 = (0.725)\, e^{J(2+2+1)\frac{\pi}{4}} \rightarrow 225^\circ \quad = -0.513 + J\,0.513$$

$$H(s) = \frac{(0.725)^2}{(\underbrace{s+0.513}_{X} - \underbrace{J0.513}_{y})(\underbrace{s+0.513}_{X} + \underbrace{J0.513}_{y})}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{(0.725)^2}{(s+0.513)^2 + (0.513)^2}$$

$$\boxed{H(s) = \frac{0.526}{s^2 + 1.06s + 0.526}}$$

→ Normalized LPF ≡ NLPF

* is a low pass filter with $\omega_c = 1$ rad/sec

N = 1

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{(s - P_0)}$$

$$P_0 = (1)\, e^{J(1+0+1)\frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{J\pi} = \cos(180) + \sin(180)$$

$$= -1$$

$$\boxed{H(s)\Big|_{NLPF \Rightarrow \omega_c = 1} = \frac{1}{s+1}}$$

بعض شكل ثابت .

$\underline{N=2}$

$$H(s)\Big|_{NLPF} = \frac{1}{(s-P_0)(s-P_1)}$$

$$P_0 = e^{J(2+0+1)\frac{\pi}{4}} \xrightarrow{} 135^\circ = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} + J\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$P_1 = e^{J(2+2+1)\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} - J\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{\left(s+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - J\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(s+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + J\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(s+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+\sqrt{2}\,s+1}}$$

NLPF (Butter worth)

$N=1 \longrightarrow H(s) = \dfrac{1}{s+1}$

$N=2 \longrightarrow H(s) = \dfrac{1}{s^2+\sqrt{2}\,s+1}$

$N=3 \longrightarrow H(s) = \dfrac{1}{(s+1)(s^2+s+1)}$

مش هيزود عن $\boxed{N=3}$ في الإمتحان.

Convert from NLPF to any other type:-

$\boxed{\text{NLPF}}$

(1) LPF (with W_c)

replace $s \longrightarrow \dfrac{s}{W_c}$

$$H(s)\Big|_{LPF} = H(s)\Big|_{NLP \; s \to \frac{s}{W_c}}$$

(2) HPF

$s \longrightarrow \dfrac{W_c}{s}$

$$H(s)\Big|_{HPF} = H(s)\Big|_{NLP \; s \to \frac{W_c}{s}}$$

NLPF

③ BPF

$$s \longrightarrow \frac{s^2 + \omega_u \omega_L}{s(\omega_u - \omega_L)}$$

$$H(s)\Big|_{BPF} = H(s)\Big|_{\substack{NLPF \\ s \to \frac{s^2+\omega_u\omega_L}{s(\omega_u-\omega_L)}}}$$

~~④ BSF~~

④ BSF

$$s \longrightarrow \frac{s(\omega_u - \omega_L)}{s^2 + \omega_u \omega_L}$$

$\boxed{EX}$ Design HPF with $\omega_c = 22$ rad/sec & $N = 3$

$$H(s)\Big|_{\substack{NLPF \\ N=3}} = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s^2+s+1)}$$

$$H(s)\Big|_{\substack{HPF \\ \omega_c = 22 \text{ rad/sec} \\ s \to \frac{22}{s}}} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{22}{s}+1\right)\left(\left(\frac{22}{s}\right)^2 + \frac{22}{s}+1\right)}$$

بالضرب × s^3

$$H(s) = \frac{s^3}{(22+s)\left(22^2+22s+s^2\right)}$$

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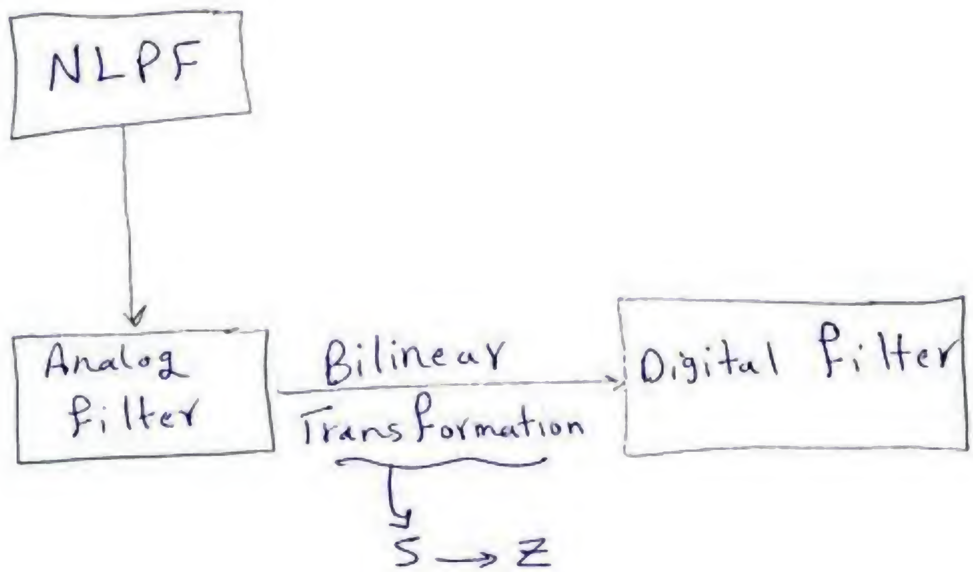
* Design Digital Filters

→ The design is made in Analog Domain and then use biLinear transformation to Convert the design into Digital domain.



* BiLinear Transformation is a method That used to approximate the mapping from s-domain to Z-domain

$$s = \frac{2}{T}\left(\frac{Z-1}{Z+1}\right)$$

← (إثبات القانون) مش مفروض علينا لكنه للمعرفه .

$$Z = e^{Ts} = e^{\frac{T}{2}s} \, e^{\frac{T}{2}s}$$

$$= \frac{e^{\frac{T}{2}s}}{e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}}$$

<u>taylor</u> $e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots$

<u>assume</u> $x \leq 1 \longrightarrow \boxed{e^{x} = 1 + x}$

$$\therefore \; Z = \frac{e^{\frac{T}{2}s}}{e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}} = \frac{1 + \frac{T}{2}s}{1 - \frac{T}{2}s}$$

$$Z - \frac{T}{2} s Z = 1 + \frac{T}{2} s$$

$$Z - 1 = \frac{T}{2} s (Z + 1)$$

$$\boxed{s = \frac{2}{T} \frac{(Z-1)}{(Z+1)}}$$

Given

Design specs are in digital domain

$\underbrace{\omega_{c_D}}_{\text{Digital domain}}$, ω_{u_D} , ω_{L_D} , N, type, T

$\omega_c, \omega_u, \omega_L \longrightarrow$ in Analog (عشان متتلخبطش)

$$\omega_A = \frac{2}{T} \tan\left(\frac{\omega_D T}{2}\right)$$ $\longrightarrow$ to convert between analog and digital frequency

$T \Longrightarrow$ Sampling Time

$\boxed{\text{EX}}$ Design digital Band Pass filter with $N = 1$ with following specs:-

- $f_{L_D} = 2.4$ KHz (lower cut of freq.)
- $f_{u_D} = 2.6$ KHz (upper cut of freq.)
- $f_s = 8$ KHz (sampling frequency)

$\hookrightarrow T = \dfrac{1}{f_s}$

$$\boxed{1}\ \text{Convert } \underbrace{\omega_{LD} \ \& \ \omega_{uD}}_{\text{Digital domain}} \Longrightarrow \underbrace{\omega_L, \omega_u}_{\text{Analog domain}}$$

$$\cancel{W_L =}\ T = \frac{1}{8 * 10^3} \ \text{sec}$$

$$\cancel{W_L = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{8*10^3}} \tan\left(\frac{2.4*10^3 *}{8*10^3*2}\right) * \frac{180}{\pi}} =$$

$$W_L = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{8*10^3}} \tan\left(\frac{2\pi * 2.4*10^3 * \frac{180}{\pi}}{8*10^3*2}\right)$$

$$= 22022.1107 \ \text{rad/sec}$$

$$W_u = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{8*10^3}} \tan\left(\frac{2\pi * 2.6*10^3}{8*10^3*2} * \frac{180}{\pi}\right)$$

$$W_u = 26109.63 \ \text{rad/sec}$$

$\boxed{2}$ NLPF with $N=1$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$H(s)\Big|_{BPF} = H(s)\Big|_{\substack{NLPF \\ s \rightarrow \frac{s^2 + \omega_u \omega_L}{s(\omega_u - \omega_L)}}}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{(\omega_u - \omega_L)\, s}{s^2 + (\omega_u - \omega_L)\, s + \omega_u \omega_L}$$

$$H(s)\Big|_{ABPF} = \frac{4087.516\, s}{s^2 + 4087.516\, s + 57498909 6.1}$$

Analog

$\boxed{3}$ using B.T (Bilinear transformation)

$$s \longrightarrow \frac{2}{T}\left(\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right)$$

$$H(z)\Big|_{DBPF} = H(s)\Big|_{ABPF}$$

$$s \rightarrow \frac{2}{T}\left(\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right)$$

$$\boxed{H(z) = \frac{0.0728 z^2 - 0.0728}{z^2 + 0.7118 z + 0.854}}$$

Ex Design first order digital LPF with $w_c = 30\pi$ rad/sec and sampling time $T = \frac{1}{90}$ sec.

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} W_{cD} &= 30\pi \text{ rad/sec} \\ T &= \frac{1}{90} \text{ sec} \end{aligned}}$$ "given"

① obtain w_c:

$$W_c = \frac{2}{T} \tan\left(\frac{W_{cD} T}{2}\right)$$

$$W_c = 180 \tan\left(\frac{30\pi}{90 * 2} * \frac{180°}{\pi}\right) \approx 103.923 \text{ rad/sec}$$

[2] N=1, NLPF

$$H(s)\Big|_{\substack{NLPF \\ \text{with } N=1}} = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$H(s)\Big|_{\substack{LPF \\ \text{with } w_c = 103.923}} = H(s)\Big|_{\substack{NLPF \\ s \to \frac{s}{w_c}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{s}{w_c} + 1} = \frac{W_c}{s + W_c}$$

$$\boxed{H(s)\Big|_{LPF} = \frac{103.923}{s + 103.923}}$$

[3] using Bilinear transformation

$$H(z) = H(s)\Big|_{\substack{LPF \\ s \to \frac{2}{T}\left(\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right)}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{103.923}{180\left(\frac{Z-1}{Z+1}\right) + 103.923}$$

$$\boxed{H(z)\Big|_{DLPF} = \frac{0.366\,(Z+1)}{Z - 0.2679}}$$